

Poetry.

Some One Loves Us Best.

By MARY E. VANDINE.

Sold the roses to the parrot,
As they asked me for the flowers
Who could tell who dug it?
We shall all other flowers.

Beour robes of many colors,

And our petals so soft and fair;

With a wealth of sweet fragrance

Fill we all this summer air?

Not far off the viney

Watered the rosebushes then through,

Till the rosebushes were all dried up;

But the people love us.

Though we are not tall and stately,

Through our faces are not fair,

Beach and the richest garniture,

You will find the clothes there.

Soon there came a gentle maiden,

As she took the garb off,

And the rosebushes have roses,

All the world must know more.

But my love is very simple,

Like the violet that I see;

Ladies wear the roses,

Violets were born for me.

With her little hand, he gathers

Violets white and violets blue;

Close upon her heart she lays them,

Puts them in her hair, and wears them,

A soft, white wreath, like a crown,

Nestling close to her breast,

Cry: "We are not like the rose,

Yet, you see, she loves us best."

Let Justice Be Done.

There is plenty in the land,
If its lords would only reign.

Their duty to the people in the glens where

They were born.

There's safety for the "hree,"

There's safety in the sea;

There are beats upon the moon, there is grass

For foot and horse.

There are kites for the kites,

There's milk to fill the pail,

And farms and crofts and pastures in the

shadows of the hills;

And as sure as dars grow bright,

When the morning follows night,

The stars shall enjoy their own again.

In the happy days of old,

When the world was good for gold,

Drove justice from the hearts of the traders in

The soil.

There was earth to dig and plow,

There was forage for the cow,

And meat and milk and raiment for the sons

Of honest toil.

And it's comin' to you long

With the right shall do the wrong,

And the struggle shall be won,

And the stars shall joy their own again.

—London Christian Commonwealth.

A Lost Friend.

By JOHN BOYLE O'LEARY.

My friend he was; he friend from all the rest;
With childlike faith he clung to my breast;
No door was locked after, grave or grift;
No weakness veiled, concealed no disfete;

The boy in the shadow and the wrong were bare.

And the shadow only showed the fair.

I gave him, for love, but deep within,

I imagined each injury into him.

But the boy in the shadow was bare,

O'er him the sun's bright rays never shone,

Reproach became reproach till common grow.

The caustic word at every fault I knew,

He cast it upon the friendship, and bore

With patient love the thorn that wounded.

He died, but to his faults alone.

At last, to end, I had my thorn grow,

He knew I judged him by his faults alone.

None but me, I know him best,

Refused the gold, to take the cross forrest!

Gold strangers honored for the worth they

saw;

My friend forgot the diamond in the daw.

At last came—the day he stood apart,

When from my eyes I read what I had been,

And with his vision saw what I had seen.

Tootie! tootie! Oh, could he then have

known?

When he died, that mind had perfect

rest;

That when the veil was drawn, abashed, clasped

The censor stood, the last one truly prized.

To late we learn—a man must hold his friend

Unjudged, accepted, trusted to the end.

Selected Tale.

A FEMININE JACK OF ALL TRADES.

By LUCIA A. SMITH.

One bright May morning, Margaret Gray walked slowly down the shady street which ran at right angles to the main street of the town. She was coming from the postoffice, and held in her hand an open letter which she had been reading.

"My last chance is gone," she said with a sigh. "I don't know what to try next. I had such hopes of getting that place. Ah, well, I suppose there is nothing to be done, but to swallow my disappointment and try again."

Margaret's case was a common one. She was an orphan, and since her early childhood had made her home with a middle-aged man, who possessed an old-fashioned house in a yard half full of roses, and enough other property to yield her a comfortable income. The aunt had died very suddenly, and the only will that could be found was one of very early date, which left all her property to a favorite nephew.

Margaret was thus thrown on her own resources. The nephew had kindly given her the old house in which they had lived; but there was nothing else on which to live. She was determined to pay for the house, but how?

The town in which she lived was about twenty miles from a large city. The greater portion of the men were in business in the city, and had their homes in the town; so there was very little business in the town itself. The people were wealthy, as a general thing, and took life as easily as constantly, which of receptions, dinners, parties, and other social entertainments would permit. There were many beautiful residences of solid, elegant style, and the owners themselves belonged to old families who had settled in the picture-que town, stayed there, and intermarried until the whole place seemed one great family, and everybody could trace his relationship to everybody else. From fall until spring, the ladies were deep in social engagements; then when the heat became oppressive, they put their wardrobe into huge trunks, closed their stately mansions, and hurried away to the sea-shore, to the mountains, or abroad, to rest, as they called it.

There was a college in the town, and the people were rather proud of their literary talent, having sent out two novelties from their midst. There was no doubt Margaret had had many opportunities of fitting herself for almost any occupation she wished, had she so chosen; but the thought of earning her own living had never entered her mind, and she had struggled along through school, going where she pleased, and learned whatever suited her fancy. Her aunt had kept her close by her side while she lived, and being a cultured woman of good family—for blood does tell, even in a republic—she was on a familiar footing with the oldest and wealthiest families, and had a pleasant circle of acquaintances. She had prob-

ably intended making her will in Margaret's favor, but had put it off too long, and now Margaret found herself penniless, with no particular talent, and no situation open which she could fill.

However, Youth and Hope go hand in hand; she felt sure of success somehow, and she walked along enjoying the beauty of the spring morning.

"How beautiful Mrs. Delaney's apple blossoms are!" she said, as she passed along by an old stone wall, and looked over into an apple orchard, where every tree stood transformed into a huge bouquet of pinkish white blossoms filling the air with fragrance. "I believe I'll just run in a moment and see her."

Margaret sat speechless. The shopping expedition had been a pleasure to her, and she had never thought of being paid for it. The Alens insisted on her keeping the check, so she placed it in the bank as a start toward paying for her house.

One day in the middle of spring, Mrs. Allen's cousin, Mrs. Stanton, sent for Margaret. Mrs. Stanton was an invalid who had been confined to a wheelchair for years. She had a great admiration for Margaret's strong, cheerful nature. This time Margaret was asked to take Mrs. Stanton's place, and accompany her oldest daughter, Lily, to the city, and assist her in the selection of her trousseau.

"Everything awful that could happen to any woman!" said Mrs. Delaney. "I have invited invitations for a luncheon tomorrow at one, and now at the last moment Mary, the cook, has gone lame with the tonsilitis, Jane has come home sick, and the children are ill."

Margaret had an active brain and was quick to see the way out of difficulties. She thought a moment, and then said: "Telegraph to the city for some fancy cakes, and leave the rest to me. I can cook famously, with your help, and let me decorate the table with flowers and fix the rooms. There is nothing I so love to do as to fix for a party."

Mrs. Delaney was inclined to object at first. The idea of Margaret taking the place of the cook and housemaid was too absurd. But necessity knows no law; and in the end Margaret, after an old friend's visit, went into the kitchen, not, like the queen in the nursery rhyme, to eat bread and honey, but to work. It was fun to her, and as she pore over the cook-books and prepared the dainty dishes, she sang as she had not sung for weeks.

The decorations were left until the next day. When Margaret went home that evening, she drew a large paunchy and cut it out of brown paper. This she took to the tin-shop, and had a shallow pan shaped like a paunchy made. Mrs. Delaney's oval table looked like a veritable paunchy the next day.

The decorations were left until the next day. When Margaret went home that evening, she drew a large paunchy and cut it out of brown paper. This she took to the tin-shop, and had a shallow pan shaped like a paunchy made. Mrs. Delaney's oval table looked like a veritable paunchy the next day.

Margaret became a sort of express company. Each lady who wished any purchasing done sent her list, and Margaret filled all orders conscientiously. The ladies who were others willing to leave the work altogether found it a great relief to send by her for small articles, and frequently allowed her the responsibility of selecting a cloak, dress or bonnet. She soon became known to the merchants, who, knowing her influence with their wealthy patrons, were very kind to her; and one of the leading merchants one day offered her a commission on the goods she bought of him. When she told the other merchants of his offer, they gave her a commission also; so she derived a fair salary from this branch of industry.

The luncheon was a decided success. The ladies were enthusiastic over the beauty of the rooms and the dullness with which everything was served, and the Weekly Courier gave a full description of the affair as the most successful luncheon of the season.

That was the beginning. The second step was not taken until the next fall, when Mrs. Judge Aylmer came to Margaret in confidence, and told her she wished to give something unique in the way of a dinner, and would she kindly assist her in planning it?

Margaret looked out of the window, saw the flaming chrysanthemums in the yard, and said: "Why not make all the decorations yellow, and use chrysanthemums?"

"I will give it into your hands," said Mrs. Aylmer. "Call on me for any amount you need but use your own taste."

This time Margaret had plenty of time and money to work with. Mrs. Aylmer sent yards of yellow Chintz in an old chest upstairs, and Margaret fashioned a fringed scarf of it for the centre of the table, and some smaller mats. Yellow chrysanthemums were used for decorations; the lights shone behind yellow globes, and the effect was dazzling. Margaret did not undertake the cooking of the dinner, but hired a caterer from the city. She stayed in the kitchen and gave a finishing touch to the various dishes; and the dinner passed off perfectly, from the soup to the ice-cream, which appeared in the form of small pieces of cream white pastries. Apple blossoms transformed the long, low dining-room into a bower of fragrance. The old fireplace at one end was filled with bouquets of the blossoms, which completely concealed it from view. Margaret did not wish to appear at luncheon, so she solved the difficulty of serving by borrowing a colored waiter from her.

The luncheon was a decided success. The ladies were enthusiastic over the beauty of the rooms and the dullness with which everything was served, and the Weekly Courier gave a full description of the affair as the most successful luncheon of the season.

That was the beginning. The second step was not taken until the next fall, when Mrs. Judge Aylmer came to Margaret in confidence, and told her she wished to give something unique in the way of a dinner, and would she kindly assist her in planning it?

Margaret looked out of the window, saw the flaming chrysanthemums in the yard, and said: "Why not make all the decorations yellow, and use chrysanthemums?"

"I will give it into your hands," said Mrs. Aylmer. "Call on me for any amount you need but use your own taste."

This time Margaret had plenty of time and money to work with. Mrs. Aylmer sent yards of yellow Chintz in an old chest upstairs, and Margaret fashioned a fringed scarf of it for the centre of the table, and some smaller mats. Yellow chrysanthemums were used for decorations; the lights shone behind yellow globes, and the effect was dazzling. Margaret did not undertake the cooking of the dinner, but hired a caterer from the city. She stayed in the kitchen and gave a finishing touch to the various dishes; and the dinner passed off perfectly, from the soup to the ice-cream, which appeared in the form of small pieces of cream white pastries. Apple blossoms transformed the long, low dining-room into a bower of fragrance. The old fireplace at one end was filled with bouquets of the blossoms, which completely concealed it from view. Margaret did not wish to appear at luncheon, so she solved the difficulty of serving by borrowing a colored waiter from her.

The luncheon was a decided success. The ladies were enthusiastic over the beauty of the rooms and the dullness with which everything was served, and the Weekly Courier gave a full description of the affair as the most successful luncheon of the season.

That was the beginning. The second step was not taken until the next fall, when Mrs. Judge Aylmer came to Margaret in confidence, and told her she wished to give something unique in the way of a dinner, and would she kindly assist her in planning it?

Margaret looked out of the window, saw the flaming chrysanthemums in the yard, and said: "Why not make all the decorations yellow, and use chrysanthemums?"

"I will give it into your hands," said Mrs. Aylmer. "Call on me for any amount you need but use your own taste."

This time Margaret had plenty of time and money to work with. Mrs. Aylmer sent yards of yellow Chintz in an old chest upstairs, and Margaret fashioned a fringed scarf of it for the centre of the table, and some smaller mats. Yellow chrysanthemums were used for decorations; the lights shone behind yellow globes, and the effect was dazzling. Margaret did not undertake the cooking of the dinner, but hired a caterer from the city. She stayed in the kitchen and gave a finishing touch to the various dishes; and the dinner passed off perfectly, from the soup to the ice-cream, which appeared in the form of small pieces of cream white pastries. Apple blossoms transformed the long, low dining-room into a bower of fragrance. The old fireplace at one end was filled with bouquets of the blossoms, which completely concealed it from view. Margaret did not wish to appear at luncheon, so she solved the difficulty of serving by borrowing a colored waiter from her.

The luncheon was a decided success. The ladies were enthusiastic over the beauty of the rooms and the dullness with which everything was served, and the Weekly Courier gave a full description of the affair as the most successful luncheon of the season.

That was the beginning. The second step was not taken until the next fall, when Mrs. Judge Aylmer came to Margaret in confidence, and told her she wished to give something unique in the way of a dinner, and would she kindly assist her in planning it?

Margaret looked out of the window, saw the flaming chrysanthemums in the yard, and said: "Why not make all the decorations yellow, and use chrysanthemums?"

"I will give it into your hands," said Mrs. Aylmer. "Call on me for any amount you need but use your own taste."

This time Margaret had plenty of time and money to work with. Mrs. Aylmer sent yards of yellow Chintz in an old chest upstairs, and Margaret fashioned a fringed scarf of it for the centre of the table, and some smaller mats. Yellow chrysanthemums were used for decorations; the lights shone behind yellow globes, and the effect was dazzling. Margaret did not undertake the cooking of the dinner, but hired a caterer from the city. She stayed in the kitchen and gave a finishing touch to the various dishes; and the dinner passed off perfectly, from the soup to the ice-cream, which appeared in the form of small pieces of cream white pastries. Apple blossoms transformed the long, low dining-room into a bower of fragrance. The old fireplace at one end was filled with bouquets of the blossoms, which completely concealed it from view. Margaret did not wish to appear at luncheon, so she solved the difficulty of serving by borrowing a colored waiter from her.

The luncheon was a decided success. The ladies were enthusiastic over the beauty of the rooms and the dullness with which everything was served, and the Weekly Courier gave a full description of the affair as the most successful luncheon of the season.

That was the beginning. The second step was not taken until the next fall, when Mrs. Judge Aylmer came to Margaret in confidence, and told her she wished to give something unique in the

Traveler's Directory.

Fall River Line
FOR NEW YORK,
The South and West.

DOUBLE SUMMER SERVICE.

Steamers PELHAM, PROV-
ENCE, and GOLDEN GORGE in combination.
Week days New York at 9 A. M., re-
turns Fall River, as follows: 5.50 P. M.,
for Fall River direct, 6.15 P. M., for Newport
and Fall River. The latter steamer remains at
Newport until 5 A. M. before proceeding to
Fall River.

Sunday—Steamer leaves Newport at 10 P.
M., New York at 5.50 A. M., touching
Newport at 3 A. M.

A Pelham steamer can run between Fall
River and New York, two days, leaving steamer
at 8 A. M.

A concert is given on board steamers every
evening by the fine orchestra attached to each
steamer.

Passenger and steamer rates apply at New
York and Boston Express Office, 175
Broadway, Boston, Mass., and New York, Boston,
J. H. Jordan, Agent, Newport, R. I.

CONTINENTAL STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after July 1 leave Newport for

PROVIDENCE

Weekdays 2.15 P. M. 3.20 P. M. 4.30 P. M. Sun-
days 1.15 P. M. 3.15 P. M. 4.15 P. M. Leave Providence
for Newport at 2 A. M. 4.20 P. M. 5.50 P. M.

Stop at Providence.

7.20 A. M. from Providence and 5 P. M. from
Providence stop at Providence.

Excursion Tickets only one.

All freight must be delivered at the wharf 50
minutes before and after leave to insure ship-
ment on day of receipt.A. LIVINGSTON MASON,
Gen'l Manager.

NARRAGANSETT PIER

Navigation Company's Line,

FROM

Newport

10

New York

VIA

NARRAGANSETT PIER.

Commencing June 23, 1890.

Steamer HERMAN S. CASWELL

Leaves Newport for New York at 7.15 and 10.00
A. M. and 12 P. M. Arriving in New York at 2,
7.30 and 9 P. M.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

Newport and Narragansett Pier.

Leaves Newport at 7.15 and 10.00 A. M., 2.00
P. M. and 5 P. M. Leaves Narragansett Pier at
8.45 A. M., 12.30 P. M., 3.30 and 6.30 P. M.REGULAR FARE,
ROUND TRIP. 50c.

J. C. TUCKER, Jr., Agent.

Newport & Wickford

Railroad and Steamboat Co.

TIME TABLE.

Between Newport, Boston, Providence and New York, beginning

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1890.

via Newport and Wickford R. R. and Steam-
boat Co. and New York, Boston and Providence.Leave Newport at 1.30 A. M., arrive at Phila-
delphia 11.30 A. M., New York 2.00 P. M., New-
port 12.15 P. M., New Haven 10.25 A. M., New-
ark 9.30 A. M., Providence 8.30 A. M., and Boston 11.05
A. M.

Leave Newport at 10.00 A. M., arrive at

Philadelphia 11.30 A. M., New York 2.25 P. M., New-
port 12.15 P. M., New Haven 10.25 A. M., New-
ark 9.30 A. M., Providence 8.30 A. M., and Boston 11.05
A. M.Leave Newport at 8.30 P. M., arrive at Phila-
delphia 10.00 A. M., New York 1.00 P. M., New-
port 12.15 P. M., New Haven 10.25 A. M., New-
ark 9.30 A. M., Providence 8.30 A. M., and Boston 11.05
A. M.Leave Newport at 11.30 P. M., arrive at New-
ark 9.30 A. M., Providence 8.30 A. M., and Boston 11.05
A. M.Leave New York 5.00 A. M., New Haven 5.30 A. M., New-
ark 6.30 A. M., Providence 11.00 A. M., and Boston 11.30
A. M.Leave New York 5.30 A. M., New Haven 5.30 A. M., New-
ark 6.30 A. M., Providence 11.00 A. M., and Boston 11.30
A. M.Leave New York 6.30 A. M., New Haven 6.30 A. M., New-
ark 7.30 A. M., Providence 12.00 A. M., and Boston 12.30
A. M.Leave New York 7.30 A. M., New Haven 7.30 A. M., New-
ark 8.30 A. M., Providence 1.30 P. M., and Boston 1.30
P. M.Leave New York 8.30 A. M., New Haven 8.30 A. M., New-
ark 9.30 A. M., Providence 1.30 P. M., and Boston 1.30
P. M.Leave New York 9.30 A. M., New Haven 9.30 A. M., New-
ark 10.30 A. M., Providence 2.30 P. M., and Boston 2.30
P. M.Leave New York 10.30 A. M., New Haven 10.30 A. M., New-
ark 11.30 A. M., Providence 3.30 P. M., and Boston 3.30
P. M.Leave New York 11.30 A. M., New Haven 11.30 A. M., New-
ark 12.30 A. M., Providence 4.30 P. M., and Boston 4.30
P. M.Leave New York 12.30 A. M., New Haven 12.30 A. M., New-
ark 1.30 P. M., Providence 5.30 P. M., and Boston 5.30
P. M.Leave New York 1.30 P. M., New Haven 1.30 P. M., New-
ark 2.30 P. M., Providence 6.30 P. M., and Boston 6.30
P. M.Leave New York 2.30 P. M., New Haven 2.30 P. M., New-
ark 3.30 P. M., Providence 7.30 P. M., and Boston 7.30
P. M.Leave New York 3.30 P. M., New Haven 3.30 P. M., New-
ark 4.30 P. M., Providence 8.30 P. M., and Boston 8.30
P. M.Leave New York 4.30 P. M., New Haven 4.30 P. M., New-
ark 5.30 P. M., Providence 9.30 P. M., and Boston 9.30
P. M.Leave New York 5.30 P. M., New Haven 5.30 P. M., New-
ark 6.30 P. M., Providence 10.30 P. M., and Boston 10.30
P. M.Leave New York 6.30 P. M., New Haven 6.30 P. M., New-
ark 7.30 P. M., Providence 11.30 P. M., and Boston 11.30
P. M.Leave New York 7.30 P. M., New Haven 7.30 P. M., New-
ark 8.30 P. M., Providence 12.30 P. M., and Boston 12.30
P. M.Leave New York 8.30 P. M., New Haven 8.30 P. M., New-
ark 9.30 P. M., Providence 1.30 A. M., and Boston 1.30
A. M.Leave New York 9.30 P. M., New Haven 9.30 P. M., New-
ark 10.30 P. M., Providence 2.30 A. M., and Boston 2.30
A. M.Leave New York 10.30 P. M., New Haven 10.30 P. M., New-
ark 11.30 P. M., Providence 3.30 A. M., and Boston 3.30
A. M.Leave New York 11.30 P. M., New Haven 11.30 P. M., New-
ark 12.30 A. M., Providence 4.30 A. M., and Boston 4.30
A. M.Leave New York 12.30 A. M., New Haven 12.30 A. M., New-
ark 1.30 P. M., Providence 5.30 A. M., and Boston 5.30
A. M.Leave New York 1.30 P. M., New Haven 1.30 P. M., New-
ark 2.30 P. M., Providence 6.30 A. M., and Boston 6.30
A. M.Leave New York 2.30 P. M., New Haven 2.30 P. M., New-
ark 3.30 P. M., Providence 7.30 A. M., and Boston 7.30
A. M.Leave New York 3.30 P. M., New Haven 3.30 P. M., New-
ark 4.30 P. M., Providence 8.30 A. M., and Boston 8.30
A. M.Leave New York 4.30 P. M., New Haven 4.30 P. M., New-
ark 5.30 P. M., Providence 9.30 A. M., and Boston 9.30
A. M.Leave New York 5.30 P. M., New Haven 5.30 P. M., New-
ark 6.30 P. M., Providence 10.30 A. M., and Boston 10.30
A. M.Leave New York 6.30 P. M., New Haven 6.30 P. M., New-
ark 7.30 P. M., Providence 11.30 A. M., and Boston 11.30
A. M.Leave New York 7.30 P. M., New Haven 7.30 P. M., New-
ark 8.30 P. M., Providence 12.30 A. M., and Boston 12.30
A. M.Leave New York 8.30 P. M., New Haven 8.30 P. M., New-
ark 9.30 P. M., Providence 1.30 A. M., and Boston 1.30
A. M.Leave New York 9.30 P. M., New Haven 9.30 P. M., New-
ark 10.30 P. M., Providence 2.30 A. M., and Boston 2.30
A. M.Leave New York 10.30 P. M., New Haven 10.30 P. M., New-
ark 11.30 P. M., Providence 3.30 A. M., and Boston 3.30
A. M.Leave New York 11.30 P. M., New Haven 11.30 P. M., New-
ark 12.30 A. M., Providence 4.30 A. M., and Boston 4.30
A. M.Leave New York 12.30 A. M., New Haven 12.30 A. M., New-
ark 1.30 P. M., Providence 5.30 A. M., and Boston 5.30
A. M.Leave New York 1.30 P. M., New Haven 1.30 P. M., New-
ark 2.30 P. M., Providence 6.30 A. M., and Boston 6.30
A. M.Leave New York 2.30 P. M., New Haven 2.30 P. M., New-
ark 3.30 P. M., Providence 7.30 A. M., and Boston 7.30
A. M.Leave New York 3.30 P. M., New Haven 3.30 P. M., New-
ark 4.30 P. M., Providence 8.30 A. M., and Boston 8.30
A. M.Leave New York 4.30 P. M., New Haven 4.30 P. M., New-
ark 5.30 P. M., Providence 9.30 A. M., and Boston 9.30
A. M.Leave New York 5.30 P. M., New Haven 5.30 P. M., New-
ark 6.30 P. M., Providence 10.30 A. M., and Boston 10.30
A. M.Leave New York 6.30 P. M., New Haven 6.30 P. M., New-
ark 7.30 P. M., Providence 11.30 A. M., and Boston 11.30
A. M.Leave New York 7.30 P. M., New Haven 7.30 P. M., New-
ark 8.30 P. M., Providence 12.30 A. M., and Boston 12.30
A. M.Leave New York 8.30 P. M., New Haven 8.30 P. M., New-
ark 9.30 P. M., Providence 1.30 A. M., and Boston 1.30
A. M.Leave New York 9.30 P. M., New Haven 9.30 P. M., New-
ark 10.30 P. M., Providence 2.30 A. M., and Boston 2.30
A. M.Leave New York 10.30 P. M., New Haven 10.30 P. M., New-
ark 11.30 P. M., Providence 3.30 A. M., and Boston 3.30
A. M.Leave New York 11.30 P. M., New Haven 11.30 P. M., New-
ark 12.30 A. M., Providence 4.30 A. M., and Boston 4.30
A. M.Leave New York 12.30 A. M., New Haven 12.30 A. M., New-
ark 1.30 P. M., Providence 5.30 A. M., and Boston 5.30
A. M.Leave New York 1.30 P. M., New Haven 1.30 P. M., New-
ark 2.30 P. M., Providence 6.30 A. M., and Boston 6.30
A. M.Leave New York 2.30 P. M., New Haven 2.30 P. M., New-
ark 3.30 P. M., Providence 7.30 A. M., and Boston 7.30
A. M.Leave New York 3.30 P. M., New Haven 3.30 P. M., New-
ark 4.30 P. M., Providence 8.30 A. M., and Boston 8.30
A. M.Leave New York 4.30 P. M., New Haven 4.30 P. M., New-
ark 5.30 P. M., Providence 9.30 A. M., and Boston 9.30
A. M.Leave New York 5.30 P. M., New Haven 5.30 P. M., New-
ark 6.30 P. M., Providence 10.30 A. M., and Boston 10.30
A. M.Leave New York 6.30 P. M., New Haven 6.30 P. M., New-
ark 7.30 P. M., Providence 11.30 A. M., and Boston 11.30
A. M.Leave New York 7.30 P. M., New Haven 7.30 P. M., New-
ark 8.30 P. M., Providence 12.30 A. M., and Boston 12.30
A. M.Leave New York 8.30 P. M., New Haven 8.30 P. M., New-
ark 9.30 P. M., Providence 1.30 A. M., and Boston 1.30
A. M.Leave New York 9.30 P. M., New Haven 9.30 P. M., New-
ark 10.30 P. M., Providence 2.30 A. M., and Boston 2.30
A. M.Leave New York 10.30 P. M., New Haven 10.30 P. M., New-
ark 11.30 P. M., Providence 3.30 A. M., and Boston 3.30
A. M.Leave New York 11.30 P. M., New Haven 11.30 P. M., New-
ark 12.30 A. M., Providence 4.30 A. M., and Boston 4.30
A. M.Leave New York 12.30 A. M., New Haven 12.30 A. M., New-
ark 1.30 P. M., Providence 5.30 A. M., and Boston 5.30
A. M.Leave New York 1.30 P. M., New Haven 1.30 P. M., New-
ark 2.30 P. M., Providence 6.30 A. M., and Boston 6.30
A. M.Leave New York 2.30 P. M., New Haven 2.30 P. M., New-
ark 3.30 P. M., Providence 7.30 A. M., and Boston 7.30
A. M.Leave New York 3.30 P. M., New Haven 3.30 P. M., New-
ark

The Mercury.

JOHN T. SANBORN, Editor and Proprietor
SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1890.

A week from next Wednesday will be voting day.

Our Chicago friends will have to wake up soon or they will have no World's Fair in 1893.

Soon there will be a free postal delivery in every city or village in the country having 3,000 inhabitants and over.

The French Spoliation claims make slow progress. The measure will not be taken up in all probability at this session of Congress.

The House of Representatives on Thursday passed the Land bill and also a bill making eight hours a legal day's work in all Government work.

It is reported that the President intends to call a special session of Congress Nov. 10th to pass the Federal Election bill. We very much doubt the truthfulness of this report.

Senator Aldrich is doing good work for the country and for the Republican party at Washington. He has won an enviable reputation as the best posted man in all financial matters in the United States Senate.

The Providence Telegram is still unhappy because it could not succeed in getting Supt. Niblicker out of the Sock-aussel school. It accomplished so much more than it expected to with Supt. Bentley of the State Home and School that it lost its head. It erroneously supposed that it could succeed in kicking out of office anybody it saw fit to attack.

Kate Field's Washington is one of the brightest papers published in the country. It is fearless and outspoken in all its criticisms of public men and measures, and at the same time it indulges in so low attacks for the sake of making a sensation. The paper although only in the second year of its existence, has made an enviable reputation and has met with well merited success.

This is the way some of the papers in the "New South" about which we have heard so much talk. The Charleston S. C. News & Courier says: "The South would be the gainor in every respect if it had no connection with the North, and that the North understands this perfectly was demonstrated a few years ago by its forcible protest against a separation." Perhaps they would like to try the separation business again.

Major Coggeshall was nominated for re-election on Monday night by one of the largest caucuses ever held in Newport. If equal enthusiasm is shown at the polls there will be no question about his election. Mr. Coggeshall has served the community for two years faithfully. He has been a pains-taking, conscientious official and deserves a re-election. If party politics is to be carried into municipal affairs, then every Republican should cast his vote for Mr. Coggeshall and the entire ticket.

In the Senate on Thursday Mr. Aldrich, who has charge of the tariff bill, offered two important amendments. One authorizing the President to suspend the provisions of law for the free introduction of sugar, molasses, tea, coffee and hides in certain contingencies; the other providing for a small duty on fish when exported from any country where fishermen of the United States are allowed free entrance into its ports and harbors.

The Illustrated American for this week is a valuable and interesting number. It contains among its illustrations an excellent picture of Mayor Coggeshall and family, Admiral Watson and his officers, taken on board the Dellerophon on the occasion of the mayor's visit. There are also some fine views of the New York yacht fleet in our harbor, some of our fine residences on the cliffs and many other familiar scenes. There is also an illustrated article on Narragansett Pier. The Illustrated American grows better each number.

In many of the Southern states the candidates for office follow the old custom of announcing their candidacies by printing cards in the newspapers. The cards often contain some very curious statements. Thus a candidate for the Receiver in Troup county, Georgia, once addressed his fellow citizens: "I admit I have drunk more whiskey than I should have. I now make you this solemn promise, that if you will elect me to the office of Tax Receiver I will not drink a drop of intoxicating spirits of any kind during my term of office. I promise, further, that if I violate my pledge I will never ask another favor of the voters of Troup county."

According to the new voting law no further nominations can be made after to-day for the city election which takes place September 10th. The contest will therefore come squarely between Republican and Democratic nominees in nearly every instance. The nominees on the Republican ticket have nearly all had experience in city affairs. They have served their constituents faithfully and have managed the affairs of the city in an economical manner, and on strict business principles, if no other, they should be re-elected. It is not good business policy, to say the least, to throw out men of experience in any department of business and put in green hands. In the fifth ward where there is no Republican ticket, Councilman McCormick and ex-Councilman Boyle have both had considerable experience in city affairs and both have proved themselves faithful officials. There is no reason why that ticket should not receive strong Republican support.

The Census.

The official figures for Rhode Island have now been given out and our population will stand at 35,313, an increase of 3,312 over 1880. The population by counties is given as follows: Bristol 11,415, increase 24; Kent 24,033, increase 4,033; Newport 28,531, increase 4,731; Providence 255,031, increase 57,192; Washington 29,032, increase 1,137. The population of the city of Newport is given as 19,410, an increase of 3,791, or 23.49 per cent. That of Woonsocket is 20,759, an increase of 4,730, or 29.31 per cent.

According to unofficial reports sent out from Washington, Pennsylvania has made the largest actual gain in the number of her people, increasing her population by over a million. Next comes New York, with an increase of over 800,000. Then comes Illinois with a gain of between 700,000 and 800,000. Ohio only increased by 401,729. Of the southern states, Missouri adds the greatest number of people to her population, growing from 2,143,331 in 1880 to 2,785,000 at the present time, and showing a gain of over 600,000. Texas comes in as a good second, increasing from 1,531,749, at last census-taking, to 2,146,000 now, and showing a growth of over 500,000.

There are eight states whose respective populations are over 2,000,000. New York has over 8,000,000. Pennsylvania over 5,000,000, and Illinois and Ohio both nearly 4,000,000. There are 17 states that have each less than 1,000,000, and the population of all these 17 states, taken altogether, does not quite equal that of the state of New York.

If the house of representatives is kept at its present number reports say that there will be some change in the representation of several of the states. The losses will be sustained somewhat as follows: Iowa will lose 1 representative, Indiana 1, Kentucky 1, Maine 1, Massachusetts 2, New York 2, Ohio 2, Pennsylvania 1, Tennessee 1—in all 12. The gains will be as follows: Alabama 1, Arkansas 1, Colorado 1, Kansas 1, Minnesota 2, Missouri 1, Oregon 1, Washington 1—in all 12. It will be seen that the representation lost by one growth of states is acquired by others, and it must be remembered that everything will depend on the ratio of population adopted for the distribution of seats.

The Massachusetts supervisor denies this statement and says that his state will lose no representative. The Rev. "Jo" Jones is a brother of the Rev. "Sam" Jones and appears to be even more given to rude talk in the pulpit than the latter. It is related that on a recent excursion in Kentucky the Rev. "Jo," during a sermon, was indulging in his usual verbal coarseness when he noticed a lady in the audience apparently hanging her head for shame. Directing his discourse to her, he exclaimed: "Lord, sister, you ought to hang your head. You guilty old tattler, you can't look up. These good women can. They are looking right in my best eye and saying 'Hit it to 'em, Jones.' And, strange to relate, Jones got away from that church with a whole skin.

Methodist Camp Meeting.
The annual camp meeting of the Methodists of Newport, Middletown and Portsmouth, opened at Bailey's Brook Monday evening and has since held day and evening sessions, closing last night. All the meetings have been well attended and a deep interest taken in the services. The meeting opened with an excellent sermon by the President, Elder S. O. Benton, and Tuesday sermons by Rev. F. L. Brooks, of Drownville, in the morning, and Rev. G. W. Hunt in the evening; the afternoon services were devoted to the Worth League. Wednesday morning's services were omitted owing to the damp and threatening weather. The heavy winds of the early morning, too, had considerably dislocated things and considerable repairing was necessary. There were large audiences in the afternoon and evening, however, Rev. J. P. Cooper, of Middletown church, officiating at the former and Rev. W. A. Luce, of the First M. E. church in this city, at the latter. Rev. E. P. Tuller, of the First Baptist church, presented an eloquent sermon Thursday evening, and last night a large audience listened to a discourse by Rev. J. W. Webb, D. D., of St. Paul's church, Providence.

Through the thoughtful kindness of Mrs. W. W. Astor the teachers and pupils of Emmanuel church Sunday school were given a drive round Ocean avenue Monday, the younger members in the afternoon and the older ones in the evening.

Mr. James B. Brown, Jr., has returned to Denver, Colorado, after a very pleasant visit to his Newport home. Mr. Charles P. Scott has resigned as organist of Trinity church and Mr. Edward Brigham has been engaged to take his place. Mr. Scott will go abroad the winter, sailing on the Teutonic on 15th proximo.

Mr. L. W. Titus, of A. C. Titus & Co., of Newport and Lynn, and Mrs. Titus have been in town this week, guests of Mr. James A. Brown on Ayrault street.

Mr. C. G. Almy, son of Admiral J. J. Almy, U. S. N., has been in town this week visiting his uncles, Major Coggeshall and Mr. Lawton Coggeshall.

Mrs. T. A. Sweet and family, of East Providence, have been in town this week the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Gorham Anderson on Ayrault street.

The annual tournament of the national Lawn Tennis Association opened at the Casino Wednesday and will continue until the 14th proximo.

Mr. Geo. A. Littlefield, principal of the State Normal School, and wife were in town Thursday.

Mr. F. W. Tilton and family will go abroad this fall and will remain in foreign lands two years or more.

A Good Bargain.

It is eighty-seven years since Jefferson effected what is known as the "Louisiana Purchase" for \$15,000,000. There was not at the time a single definite boundary. The United States took all that France claimed through a concession from Spain, for so much money. The Louisiana purchase included a greater area than that embraced in the thirteen original states. It included territory 139 times larger than the state of Massachusetts, and twenty-six times larger than the state of New York. This great territorial acquisition depended upon prompt action. France was at war with England and sorely needed money. The latter had a large fleet of warships in the Gulf of Mexico, and was about to move up and seize Louisiana. Jefferson had the bargain closed in the nick of time, otherwise Great Britain would probably have taken possession of a rich territory by conquest on the northwest and west as large as the habitable part of Canada on the east and northeast.

It was only twenty days previous to this transaction that Spain had transferred the same territory to France. Probably in the history of modern times there is nowhere else a record of two such stupendous real estate transactions peacefully accomplished. An Empire was twice sold in less than a month. When Jefferson made this purchase there was a great deal of drastic criticism touching the unconstitutional nature of the transaction. He had bought more territory than was included in the thirteen original States, although, as a matter of fact, nothing he or any one else knew the extent of the area. It extended to the Pacific Coast, including all the territory occupied by the present States of Oregon and Washington; and it was also held that the area now covered by the Province of British Columbia was included. The claim to the latter was not made good, and the claim to Oregon and Washington was only made good by actual possession.

Whenever a new State is carved out of this original purchase and admitted into the Union it furnishes occasion for felicitation that Jefferson was not afraid of the extra-constitutional measure which secured this immense territory. Had Great Britain made the contemplated conquest, in the place of fifteen prosperous States, with more to be formed, there would have been a few provinces, with probably not as large a population as is now contained in the Dominion of Canada. The mouth of the Mississippi would have still remained in foreign territory. There have since been some brilliant real estate transactions of the Federal Government, but none which have yielded such magnificent results as Jefferson's bargain, made eighty years ago.

The new postal cards which the Postoffice department is about to furnish to the public are of two kinds. One of them is to be known as the "ladies card." It is pearl gray in color and about the size of a large visiting card. It is supposed to be specially adapted for the use of women in sending their shopping orders by mail. The other is known as the "business men's card." It is of modified corn color, with a very shiny surface, is made of manila cardboard, and is slightly wider than a large commercial envelope and not quite as long.

The Count of Paris, accompanied by his son, the hero of the recent Orleans invasion of France, is coming to America about the first of October. The Count, it will be remembered, was on McCollum's ship during the unfortunate peninsular campaign in Virginia, and also wrote a history of the civil war. He has therefore a claim to an honored reception.

The corner stones of two monuments to "Davy" Crockett have recently been laid—one at Strong's Springs, East Tennessee, his birthplace, the other at Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, where he lived and which he represented in the State Legislature and in Congress. Colonel Crockett's fame now mainly rests on his celebrated bit of advice: "Be you sure you are right, then go ahead."

Americans want to travel fast on sea as well as land and consequently the ocean racers are crowded on each trip while hundreds are obliged to prolong their visits on the continent or in England, in order to make quick passage on these flying ships. Though impatient and disappointed, these people had better wait and "go slow" than to trust themselves to the increased risks of a "quick" passage. Ocean racing is not the safest sport to indulge in, as some people will discover, if it is continued.

Mr. Charles P. Scott has resigned as organist of Trinity church and Mr. Edward Brigham has been engaged to take his place. Mr. Scott will go abroad the winter, sailing on the Teutonic on 15th proximo.

Rev. Father Doyle of St. Joseph's church, and Dr. P. F. Curley said from New York to-day for a trip through Europe.

The Mutuals and the New Hampshire play a match game of base ball at Coasters' Harbor Island to-day.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes out that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State of Ohio. He will not pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Calotropis that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARACT CURE.

SWORN to before me and subscribed by my presence, this 15th day of December, A. D. 1890.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Cataract Cure is taken internally and directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials.

Price 35c, postpaid 8c postage.

Express prepaid, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

5c Sold by Druggists, 15 cents.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

The Senate and the Election Bill—It Could Not be Passed at this Session Anyway—The Senate Delay Over the Tariff Bill—The Bill to be Passed About September 10—The charges Against Gen. Raoul Fallon Through Saturday devoted to Eulogies—Labor Bills—The Removal of Grant's Remains—The Anti-Lottery Feeling—The Seal Investigation Bill.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25, 1890.

The republican Senators, governed by that good hard horse-sense, which has helped the party over many more serious obstacles in the past, have compromised the differences of opinion that existed between them and which for several days furnished pegs for the democrats to hang hopes of a permanent split in the party upon.

An order has been agreed upon that will receive the vote of every republican Senator.

It provides for the early passage of the tariff bill, the anti-lottery bill, and as many bills affecting public buildings and lands as possible; it also provides that the Federal Election bill shall be the first business of the next session of Congress.

This action is highly gratifying to the republicans, for even the staunchest advocates of the Federal Election bill admit that it would not be possible to pass that measure in time to have it go into effect at the coming Congressional elections; as nothing could possibly be gained by prolonging the present session in order to pass it, while there is a very urgent necessity felt in all branches of business throughout the country, to have the tariff bill become a law as soon as possible.

The democrats, however, are anything else but gratified, they had been confidently figuring on holding the balance of power in deciding the fate of the tariff and Federal election bills in the Senate, and, very naturally, they are very disgruntled to see that the majority presents a solid front instead of being divided into two factions as they had expected and hoped.

There is another thing too, which is worrying the democrats a little. The action of the Senators of that party in needlessly delaying and obstructing the consideration of the tariff bill has aroused the ire of the business interests of the country and the obstructives are hearing from it in such plain and unmistakable terms that Senator Gorham, the democratic commander-in-chief, has felt called upon to make a public statement to the effect that the democrats were willing to join the republicans in voting for a resolution setting an early day for the vote upon the tariff bill. A week ago the democrats were boasting that they would talk on the tariff bill until December, unless the Senate Rules were changed.

The present outlook is that the tariff bill will pass the Senate about September 10, possibly several days earlier, and that Congress will adjourn about the last week in September. That is of course, supposing that the House will not make any extraordinary delay in acting upon the conference report of the Senate amendments to the tariff bill, which will include one on reciprocity.

The investigation of the charges against Commissioner of Pensions Raum practically fell through before it got well started. It seems to have been an attempt to break down the credit of Gen. Raum as a private business man than to prove that he has been guilty of any official wrong doing.

The committee has adjourned to September 1, and no one has the slightest doubt that its report will exonerate Gen. Raum.

The Senate gave up Saturday to ennobles upon the late Senator Beck. Senators Blackburn, Ingalls, Allison and Vest were the principal speakers.

According to the promise recently made to the representatives of the labor organizations by Speaker Reed and Representatives Cannon and McKinley, the republican members of the House committee on Rules, a resolution has been reported, and adopted by the House, setting aside Thursday and Saturday of this week for the consideration of bills from the labor committee.

The resolution which has already passed the Senate, about the removal of the remains of Gen. Grant from New York to Arlington cemetery will probably go through the House this week.

Representative O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, asked unanimous consent for its consideration Saturday, but Representative Quinn, of New York, objected. No one doubts that the remains will be brought here eventually.

The anti-lottery feeling seems to be growing among the people and in Congress. Representative Hausebrugh, of North Dakota, has introduced a joint resolution providing that neither the United States nor any state shall pass any law authorizing the establishment or maintenance of any lottery or company for the distribution of prizes by chance.

Senator Rusk, who was largely instrumental in getting the bill passed, thinks the bill for the inspection of all meats intended for exportation which is now in the hands of the President, will, as soon as it becomes a law, make a large increase in the demand for American meat in foreign countries.

He is also very much interested in the bill regulating the sale and manufacture of compound lard, and that taxing imports in options, both of which are to be disposed of this week.

The new cruiser Baltimore left New York Saturday under command of Capt. Winfield Scott Schley, bearing the body of Capt. John Ericsson, which is to be taken to Sweden, his native land, for final interment. Capt. Ericsson was one of the world's greatest inventors, and his list of inventions recorded at the United States Patent Office comprises one of the largest lists by any one man, and some of the most important ones of the age.

The anti-lottery feeling seems to be growing among the people and in Congress. Representative Hausebrugh, of North Dakota, has introduced a joint resolution providing that neither the United States nor any state shall pass any law authorizing the establishment or maintenance of any lottery or company for the distribution of prizes by chance.

Senator Rusk, who was largely instrumental in getting the bill passed, thinks the bill for the inspection of all meats intended for exportation which is now in the hands of the President, will, as soon as it becomes a law, make a large increase in the demand for American meat in foreign countries.

He is also very much interested in the bill regulating the sale and manufacture of compound lard, and that taxing imports in options, both of which are to be disposed of this week.

The new cruiser Baltimore left New York Saturday under command of Capt. Winfield Scott Schley, bearing the body of Capt. John Ericsson, which is to be taken to Sweden, his native land, for final interment. Capt. Ericsson was one of the world's greatest inventors, and his list of inventions recorded at the United States Patent Office comprises one of the largest lists by any one man, and some of the most important ones of the age.

The anti-lottery feeling seems to be growing among the people and in Congress. Representative Hausebrugh, of North Dakota, has introduced a joint resolution providing that neither the United States nor any state shall pass any law authorizing the establishment or maintenance of any lottery or company for the distribution of prizes by chance.

Senator Rusk, who was largely instrumental in getting the bill passed, thinks the bill for the inspection of all meats intended for exportation which is now in the hands of the President, will, as soon as it becomes a law, make a large increase in the demand for American meat in foreign countries.

He is also very much interested in the bill regulating the sale and manufacture of compound lard, and that taxing imports in options, both of which are to be disposed of this week.

Why Royal Baking Powder is the Best.

"The Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure, for I have so found it in many tests made both for that company and the United States Government.

I will go still further and state that, because of the facilities that company have for obtaining perfectly pure cream of tartar, and for other reasons dependent upon the proper proportions of the same, and the method of its preparation,

the Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the Purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public.

HENRY A. MOTT, PH. D.
Late United States Government Chemist.

Farmand Family

How Milk is Made.

The following comes from Prof. J. W. Robertson of Ontario: All the milk of cows is made in a most mysterious way. The elaboration is effected in two glands called the udder. These two glands lie together lengthwise of the cow's body. You can take one gland from the other without rupturing the remaining one; there is no organic or distinct division between the two quarters of each gland. The milk in the gland is elaborated from the blood, a physiological process imperfectly understood. If that be so, and doubtless it is so, it becomes necessary for every dairyman to treat, feed, water and shelter his cow, that she will have wholesome, vigorous blood coursing in her veins. If the nervous system be rearranged then the milk pertains to a low quality. The blood from which the milk is formed enters the glands by two large arteries. Alongside the arteries runs a large vein and nervous cord.

Numerous ducts arise from milk cisterns at the top of the teats; these spread through the whole structure of the udder. A small portion of the blood exudes or percolates through the membrane that lines these ducts and becomes milk. Beginning from the bottom of the teat there is an opening which stays closed without any effort on the part of the animal, therefore the milk does not leak. If this muscle relaxes the milk will drop out. At the top of the teat there is another valve over which the cow exerts some control. She can close it and hold the milk above that valve, then a man may tug all he likes and get nothing while the cow holds up her udder. When the cow has this valve closed it is usually owing to undue excitement. When the cow is much excited the lack of nervous equilibrium will make her close this valve and shut off the milk flow. Sometimes if the cow and the dog try races for home, when the cow is beaten by the dog she becomes excited and holds up her milk.

There are a great many tiny cells in the inside of the ultimate follicles of the milk ducts. They are so small that if you measure a row of them, not one inch in length you will find 3,000 or 6,000 of them. They each grow a lard, that lard grows larger and larger until it becomes a globule, and these globules constitute the fat of the milk. These tiny globules drop and trickle down inside these milk tubes and come down with the rest of the milk. The last milk is richer than the first.

There are ordinarily about 1,000,000,000 fat globules in a cubic inch of milk. I drop the remark that there is nothing made in vain in this world. There is no man made vain in this world; every man has his little or big job to do in life. The man who had the job of counting these globules, without serious thought, would count them out by one. If he spent his lifetime at that he would require over fifty years constant application, and then not get a very accurate account. If a man would just apply himself to his work, and discover the best way to do his work, he could do it in a scientific way, for 1,000,000 could be counted out by a few hours effort. Otherwise he might spend fifty years doing what he might do in a few hours.

Why Tomatoes Rot.

The rotting of green tomatoes just as they begin to ripen is a phenomenon often noticed, but of which we have seen no adequate explanation. Perhaps we will not be able to fully explain it, but a few facts may help to a solution of the problem. The present year, by the way, the rotting of tomatoes has been more general and seems to continue longer than usual. It is only the first tomatoes that rot, provided the first are picked off and destroyed. The disease is fungous, and apparently has power to propagate itself with great rapidity, after the manner of this sort of vegetation. From the fact that as the vine acquires maturity the rotting ceases, it has been inferred that it is engorged by an excess of sap, moisture in the stalk, which then breaks out and causes rot in the fruit. The great amount of water falling in June and early in July gives some sort of reason for this theory. It may also be from lack of potash, or other mineral element needed to produce the seed that the rot occurs. Up to the time of the first rotting the plant has had little demand for potash or other mineral elements. It is at first unprepared for the unexpected call. Later the plant provides the potash or whatever else the growing fruit may require, and the rotting ceases, though where vines are allowed to overlive it may continue through the season. Wood ashes are, in our experience, an excellent fertilizer for tomatoes, and where they are used the rot of the fruit causes little trouble. —EX.

Degeneracy of the Strawberry Plant.

Investigations have recently been made in regard to the cause of the rapid degeneracy of the varieties of strawberry. Hundreds of new kinds have appeared during the past quarter of a century, every one of which was supposed to be better than some respects than existing kinds, and yet the fact remains that the best strawberries of to-day are no larger or better in any respect than the numbers that have been displaced.

It now appears that the strawberry plant under cultivation is liable to disease, which in its wild condition is *Figaro*. *Figaro* is free from this disease, which takes the form of small, round, brownish-red spots on the leaves which are caused by a small fungus which has been determined to be *Sphaerula*. Why it should attack the cultivated form and not the

children of the earth is not known.

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castor.

next hole, repeat from * 8 times. 3d row—Turn, 3 chain, 1 treble in last hole made 1 chain, 1 treble in next hole, 1 chain, 1 treble in the last of the 6 treble stitches, 2 chain, 1 treble in the last of the 6 treble stitches. Repeat from the second row until the required length is made. —[Parlor and Kitchen.]

They Were After Bargains.

One is bad enough, two are worse, but three women in council over the merits of a bath towel are enough to make a poor, worn out clerk wish he might depart from earth by the electricity method.

"It seems like quite a good one for the money, doesn't it?" says the intending purchaser.

"Well, I don't know," says the other, fiddling the towel up at full length and eying it critically. "I got one quite as good for 25 cents at White's."

"You did?"

"Yes, but it was eight or nine weeks ago, and I don't suppose they've any more like it."

"I may be mistaken, but I've an idea it would shrink," says number three, taking the towel from number two and wrapping a corner of it over her finger. "See, it's a little thin."

"Well, I wouldn't mind it if it did shrink a little, because—oh, look at this one! Isn't it lovely?"

"Beautiful! How much is it?"

"A dollar and a half."

"Mercy! I'd never pay that for a bath towel."

"Nor I."

"These colors would fade."

"Of course they would."

"Do you know I like good plain wash as well as anything for towels?"

"I don't know, but—see these towels for fifteen cents. I paid twenty-five cents for some last week not a bit better."

"Let's see; they are full length?

"Yes. They are cheap; I've a good notion to—but I guess I won't. I have so many towels now."

"They're a bargain if you only really need them."

"How do you like towels used as this?"

"Horrid."

"I think so, too."

"So do I—oh, let me tell you, I saw a woman on the street one day with an apron made out of a red and white fringed towel!"

"Mercy! Looked like fury, didn't it? How was it made?"

"Oh, one end was simply gathered to a band, and—the towel was just like this one—she'd taken it so and gathered it in so, and—really it didn't look so bad, after all."

"Do you suppose the colors would run in this border?"

"Well, I hardly know. I had one very much like it once, and the colors in it ran dreadfully the first time I washed it."

"Then I'll not take this, for I—why, if it isn't 4 o'clock, and—"

"I must go."

"So must I—no, I'll not take the towel today."

Household Fancy Work.

BAN-LEAP LACE.

Cast on 34 stitches. First row—Slip 1, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 2, over, narrow, knit 1, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit 1.

Second row—Slip 1, knit 2, seam 1, knit 2, seam 1, knit 2, seam 1, knit 2, seam 1, knit 2.

Third row—Slip 1, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 2, over, narrow, knit 2, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit 1.

Fourth row—Slip 1, knit 2, seam 1, knit 2, seam 1, knit 2, seam 1, knit 2, seam 1, knit 2.

Fifth row—Slip 1, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 2, over, narrow, knit 2, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit 1.

Sixth row—Slip 1, knit 2, seam 1, knit 2, seam 1, knit 2, seam 1, knit 2, seam 1, knit 2.

Seventh row—Slip 1, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 2, over, narrow, knit 2, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit 1.

Eighth row—Slip 1, knit 2, seam 1, knit 2, seam 1, knit 2, seam 1, knit 2, seam 1, knit 2.

Ninth row—Slip 1, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 2, over, narrow, knit 2, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit 1.

Tenth row—Slip 1, knit 2, seam 1, knit 2, seam 1, knit 2, seam 1, knit 2, seam 1, knit 2.

These should be four rows of stitching, left. Begin at the first row again. This makes a very pretty lace pattern, and the rules given are correct.

CROCHET BLANKET FOR BASSINETTE.

Take the camel's hair cable wool. The leviathan or longest needle may be used. Make a chain the width of the blanket or of the strip for one. Take up each stitch of the chain on the needle, work back one, the ween on the needle, draw through 3 loops together, 1 chain; repeat from *.

2d row—Needle under the first chain, draw wool through in the needle, then take up chain again, repeat over each chain, at the end of the row 1 plain in the last stitch. Work back through 1, then through the 3 loops, 1 chain; repeat from *.

3d row—Needle under the first chain, draw wool through in the needle, then take up chain again, repeat over each chain, at the end of the row 1 plain in the last stitch. Work back through 1, then through the 3 loops, 1 chain; repeat from *.

This wool makes easy bedroom slippers.

POINTER AND CERAMIS.

Electric blue satin sheeting, worked with gold-colored silk thread is a happy combination; if something more elaborate is required, a dark blue ribbon may be chosen for the background upon this design may be applied of white linen, while over this white linen again is applied a design in red of a rich, warm shade. Embroidered cushion covers are a little out-of-date, but some ladies still prefer them to the self-colored silk ones. Brown sheeting looks well if hand-somely worked with dark brown, old gold, and yellow silks, the strands of which are laid and caught down with thread of the same color.

Another cover looks well worked on twisted linen. The design should be that of any sort, the background closely clasped with green, and the design simply outlined in the proper colors. A little gold thread must be added here and there, where it will add richness to the general effect. Damask linen or sheeting is much used for fancy work just now, and is ornamented in many different ways. It looks very handsome if velveteen of the same color, but of a darker shade, be applied to it. Again, the pattern is often over with herringbone, button hole, stem and satin stitches, and outlined with cord. This embroidery may follow the design of the material, but quite as often it is carried upon the fabric pattern without any regard to the pattern.

—*Scribner's Magazine.*

CROCHETED LACE.

Either cotton or silk may be used. Make a chain of 15 stitches.

1st row—Miss 3, 1 treble in fourth chain stitch, 1 chain, miss 1, 1 treble in next chain stitch, repeat from * 4 times. Make 2 chain and 1 treble in first stitch of chain.

2d row—Turn, 3 chain, 6 treble in last hole made, 1 chain, 1 treble in

next hole, repeat from * 8 times.

3d row—Turn, 3 chain, 1 treble in last hole made, 1 chain, 1 treble in

next hole, repeat from * 8 times.

4th row—Turn, 3 chain, 1 treble in last hole made, 1 chain, 1 treble in

next hole, repeat from * 8 times.

5th row—Turn, 3 chain, 1 treble in last hole made, 1 chain, 1 treble in

next hole, repeat from * 8 times.

6th row—Turn, 3 chain, 1 treble in last hole made, 1 chain, 1 treble in

next hole, repeat from * 8 times.

7th row—Turn, 3 chain, 1 treble in last hole made, 1 chain, 1 treble in

next hole, repeat from * 8 times.

8th row—Turn, 3 chain, 1 treble in last hole made, 1 chain, 1 treble in

next hole, repeat from * 8 times.

9th row—Turn, 3 chain, 1 treble in last hole made, 1 chain, 1 treble in

next hole, repeat from * 8 times.

10th row—Turn, 3 chain, 1 treble in last hole made, 1 chain, 1 treble in

next hole, repeat from * 8 times.

11th row—Turn, 3 chain, 1 treble in last hole made, 1 chain, 1 treble in

next hole, repeat from * 8 times.

12th row—Turn, 3 chain, 1 treble in last hole made, 1 chain, 1 treble in

next hole, repeat from * 8 times.

13th row—Turn, 3 chain, 1 treble in last hole made, 1 chain, 1 treble in

next hole, repeat from * 8 times.

14th row—Turn, 3 chain, 1 treble in last hole made, 1 chain, 1 treble in

next hole, repeat from * 8 times.

15th row—Turn, 3 chain, 1 treble in last hole made, 1 chain, 1 treble in

next hole, repeat from * 8 times.

16th row—Turn, 3 chain, 1 treble in last hole made, 1 chain, 1 treble in

next hole, repeat from * 8 times.

17th row—Turn, 3 chain, 1 treble in last hole made, 1 chain, 1 treble in

next hole, repeat from * 8 times.

18th row—Turn, 3 chain, 1 treble in last hole made, 1 chain, 1 treble in

next hole, repeat from * 8 times.

19th row—Turn, 3 chain, 1 treble in last hole made, 1 chain, 1 treble in

next hole, repeat from * 8 times.

20th row—Turn, 3 chain, 1 treble in last hole made, 1 chain, 1 treble in

next hole, repeat from * 8 times.

21st row—Turn, 3 chain, 1 treble in last hole made, 1 chain, 1 treble in

next hole, repeat from * 8 times.

22nd row—Turn, 3 chain, 1 treble in last hole made, 1 chain, 1 treble in

New Advertisements.

New Advertisements.

THIS WEEK!

Ladies' Oxford Ties,

—AT—

Reduced Prices,

TO CLOSE OUT, at

COTTRELL'S,

144 THAMES STREET.

Newport County News

PORTSMOUTH.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Malcolm officiated in St. Mary's church last Sunday morning, and in the chapel of the Holy Cross, Middletown in the afternoon.

Mrs. Samuel B. Sherman, of Providence, has been spending a few days with friends in this town.

Mrs. Russel Nowman and children, of Bristol, have been visiting relatives in town this week.

Miss Emma Daff, of Providence, is the guest of Miss Matie B. Sherman.

The collar wall for the Friends' Parsonage is being built and the house will soon be up. Mr. George E. Sison has the contract for the building.

On Sunday, tomorrow morning, the Rev. James W. Colwell, of Topeka, Kansas, will officiate at St. Mary's church, and in the afternoon at Holy Cross Chapel, Middletown.

The ladies of the Methodist Episcopal church will give a lawn party this evening on the grounds of Cook's Mansion, and music will be furnished by the Portsmouth Brass band.

TIVERTON:

The sudden death of Capt. Horatio Wilcox was a great shock to all his relatives and friends. On the Saturday previous to his death, whilst walking on the street in Providence, he became dizzy and could scarcely stand, after a time the dizziness passed off and he went about his work, apparently in his usual health. On Monday morning, soon after breakfast, he boarded his steamer, Dolphin, and went on deck to talk with a friend. They were engaged in earnest conversation, when suddenly Capt. Wilcox's head dropped and he fell. He was taken into the cabin and laid upon the bed, where in a few minutes he breathed his last. The body was taken to the embalmed. Funeral

services were held on Saturday at 12 o'clock A. M., at the residence of his brother, Capt. Edward Wilcox, the Rev. Mr. Hobson of the Union Congregational church, Providence, officiating. Capt. Edward Wilcox, Fredrick and John Wilcox, Bandhu and Angels Alexander acted as pall bearers. The remains were placed in the vault of Mr. Osgood in Grace Church Cemetery, to await the return of Mrs. Horatio Wilcox, who is now traveling in Europe.

It is probable the interment will take place in the Wilcox family lot, at the old Presbyterian cemetery, east of Tiverton Four Corners, where, within the span of three years, Mrs. Hobson N. Wilcox has laid to rest her husband and youngest son, Albert.

The sympathy of the community are with the afflicted family, but especially with the absent wife and aged mother, who on account of ill health was unable to attend the funeral of her son.

Capt. William Reynard and wife are on a visit of two weeks to Halifax and St. John.

Miss Minnie R. Grapé of Dartmouth is on a visit to her uncle Capt. Jason W. Gifford.

Mrs. George E. Allen and daughter's Flora and Lulu of New Bedford, who have been spending the vacation in town, returned home Friday.

Mr. Johnson Mackenzie of Fall River, entertained a large party at his summer residence Snapow, Friday, thirty-five ladies and gentlemen besides fifteen children from Stone Bridge, Fall River and other parts shared in the generous bounty of their host who provided for the comfort of his guests in his usual open-hearted style.

Mrs. E. Bailey of Urbana, Virginia, is the guest of Otis Gray and family.

Frank J. Fish and family of Taunton, are staying at the Smith Cottage.

A very enjoyable family reunion and clambake was held Saturday in the orchard adjoining the residence of Captain Julius A. Peckham on Puncatene Neck. The company represented four or five generations, of whom eighty were present, some from Fall River, some from Little Compton and other parts.

LITTLE COMPTON.

At a meeting of the Court of Probate held at the Town Hall, the following business was transacted: Notice ordered on appointment of George K. Brown, administrator on the estate of Valentine Simmons; notice ordered on the will of William H. Atkinson; notice ordered on the final account of George S. Pierce, executor of the estate of Anne Pierce; notice ordered on the final account of Job Worrell, administrator on the estate of Henry Almy; notice ordered and allowed on the final account of James Peckham, executor of the will of Henry H. Simmons; notice ordered on account of Clara L. Almy, guardian of James H. Almy; notice ordered and allowed on the final account of William H. White on the estate of Elizabeth B. Cory; inventory of Nancy J. Hart received and ordered recorded; also inventory on the estate of Anne Pierce; appraisers on the estate of Susan F. Manchester, Oliver C. Brownell, George Peckham, Frederick R. Brownell; Abel B. Simmons appointed guardian of Sarah O. Manchester; Albert C. Wilbur appointed guardian of Sarah O. Manchester; Albert C. Wilbur appointed special constable to attend public gatherings in the town hall.

The following accounts were allowed and ordered given: Thomas White, surveyor, labor on the highways, \$86.83; J. F. Pierce, surveyor, \$60.83; O. F. Little, for printing, \$1.00.

The clambake held on the grounds of Nathaniel Church, Thursday, for the benefit of the M. E. church, was well attended.

New Advertisements.

The cable read on Broadway in New York is now fully authorized, and will soon be put down.

New Advertisements.

Fall Clothing!

Daily receiving the

Newest Things

—IN—

MEN'S,

YOUTH'S

—AND—

BOYS'

SUITS.

A full line of Fall Style

HATS

all ready received.

218 & 220 Thames-st.

J. E. Seabury.

8-30

Hay and Grass SEED.

WEAVER'S

Prime Timothy, Red Top and Medium Clover, Winter Rye, Choice Rhode Island, Bent and White Clover, Fresh Stock of Spinach and Kale seed.

HOLLAND

and other bulbs for Fall planting. On or about Wednesday, September 3d we shall be ready to show the largest and choicest stock of Dutch, French and Bermuda Bulbs ever brought into this State. Every lady and lover of winter blooming plants should fail to call and get our catalogue.

Harnesses.

Call and see our \$30 double team harness, which is positively the best bargain in this market. Also a SPECIAL bargain in single harness with collar or breast plate. Special sale of

HORSE SHEETS,

FLY NETS, &c.

Fine assortment at greatly reduced prices.

Housekeeping Goods.

A most complete line of

Ironclad Enamelled Ware,

—AT—

Tinware, Woodenware, &c.

19 & 23 BROADWAY.

Geo. A. Weaver's

11-12-13

A. C. Landers' Column.

New Advertisements.

Horticultural Show

—AT THE—

NEWPORT CASINO.

The Newport Horticultural Society, in conjunction with a Committee of the Newport Casino, will hold a show of Plants, Flowers, Fruits and Vegetables, during the atonal week in September, in the Casino Grounds on the 10th, 11th and 12th inst.

All parties that have notified the Committee and others wishing to exhibit, will please inform Andrew K. McMahon as to space required, &c.

Further information will be furnished by applying to A. K. McMAHON, President N. P. H. Society, 8-30

TENTS

OF ALL SIZES,

adapted for

Lawn Parties,

Balls,

Festivals, &c.,

RENTED, LIGHTED

—AND—

DECORATED.

Piazzas Enclosed

WITH

WHITE & STRIPED CANVAS

or TURKEY RED.

Camp Chairs Rented,

with the largest and most varied assortment of

JAPANESE & TEAKWOOD

LANTERNS.

Reflecting Lights

—FOR—

Carriage Runs

and Lawns,

with a general assortment of

Holland

and other bulbs for Fall planting. On or about Wednesday, September 3d we shall be ready to show the largest and choicest stock of Dutch, French and Bermuda Bulbs ever brought into this State. Every lady and lover of winter blooming plants should fail to call and get our catalogue.

HORSE SHEETS,

FLY NETS, &c.

Fine assortment at greatly reduced prices.

Housekeeping Goods.

A most complete line of

Ironclad Enamelled Ware,

—AT—

Tinware, Woodenware, &c.

19 & 23 BROADWAY.

Covell's Block.

Geo. A. Weaver's

11-12-13

New Advertisements.

First Annual Clambake

—OF THE—

BERKELEY BAND, of Middletown,

to be held at Southwick's Grove, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3.

If pleasant, not on the 4th, Add to the many other attractions of the band.

The afternoon will be given to the full enjoyment of a dance, music furnished by the Berkeley Orchestra.

Bands will leave Washington square, New

port, at 12 o'clock for dinner.

The Berkley Band of Middletown, is a

young organization, it has one concert, &

organized as it is by prominent business men of the town. Heartily supported by all it names.

Some day can any good thing come out of Nazareth? We say COME AND SEE.

8-30

NOTICE—CANYASS.

THE BOARD OF ALMENES of the City of Newport, will be in session as a Board of Canvassers at their Chamber in the City Hall, on

SATURDAY, September 6, 1890,

at 3 o'clock P. M.,

Assignee's Sale.

WILL BE SOLD at 10 o'clock M., September 13, 1890, on the premises in New Shoreham, all the goods and chattels of James N. Latham, at public auction.

CHRISTOPHER F. CHAMPLIN, Assignee.

8-30

WILLIAM G. STEVENS, City Clerk.

8-30

More Pensions and Bounty.

A GENTLEMAN representing Miss B. Stevens, at the Probate Office of Washington, D. C., can be seen at Haynes' Hall, Newport, Tuesday, September 10, 1890, at 10 o'clock A. M., to give information concerning his pension, bounty, etc., having claims which they desire to have prosecuted by said attorney.

8-30

EDWIN S. BURDICK, Probate Clerk.

8-30

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, held on

Monday, the 10th day of August, A. D.

1890, at 10 o'clock A. M.,

LEWIS L. SIMMONS, Administrator on the estate of

CHRISTIAN A. FRANKLIN,

late of Newport, deceased, presents his account of administration on said estate, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 17th day of September, 1890, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

8-30

EDWIN S. BURDICK, Probate Clerk.

8-30

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, held on

Monday, the 10th day of August, A. D.

1890, at 10 o'clock A. M.,

JOSEPH P. COTTON, Administrator on the estate of

JOHN C. SPINNEY,

late of Newport, deceased, presents his account of administration on said estate, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 17th day of September, 1890, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

8-30

EDWIN S. BURDICK, Probate Clerk.